IN THE SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION:

Page 29, please amend paragraph [0058] as follows:

For the panel formed at 450°C among the panels formed by varying the exhaust gas temperature, the viscosity of the sealing glass 14 is reduced too much and a leakage is formed in the glass for sealing the substrate. In case of sealing the substrate with amorphous glass, this is not preferable because the leakage may occur when exhausting the gas at a temperature higher than the working point. There is no leakage for a panel formed with a temperature of 455°C at the same temperature level as above. This can be interpreted by considering the special distribution of the filler 12. The filler is distributed uniformly in cross section as shown in FIG. 4 (b) to which the conventional sealing method is applied. However, in the case of this embodiment in which the exhaust operation is applied to the sealing glass 14 having a lower viscosity, that is, at the sealing temperature, the filler 12 is pulled toward the discharge space, as shown in FIG. 9, and then the filler concentration at the discharge space becomes higher. The liquidity at the discharge space herewith decreases, and then the leakage is blocked. Consequently, the exhaust operation can be performed even at the relatively higher temperature of 445°C, near the working point. The filler distribution state is quantitatively shown in FIG. 9, in which the average filler concentration at the portion extending in by ~~100m~~ 100μm from the end part facing the discharge space is 10% or more higher than the other portions. Though the extreme concentration of the filler at any part makes its thermal expansion smaller and may unfavorably cause cracks and/or distortion due to the difference in the thermal expansion between this part and the substrate, there is no problem in fact because the distortion can be released by the protruding portions formed as shown in FIG. 1.

Page 39, please amend paragraph [0076] as follows:

In the sixth embodiment of the present invention, in a manner similar to that of the fifth embodiment, a plasma display panel is manufactured by forming separation walls 11 extending in the vertical and horizontal directions, as shown in FIG. 14, and sealing the substrates doubly with two kinds of sealing glass having an individual softening point that are different from each other. As for the sealing glass outside, what is used is a low softening-point amorphous seal frit 20, which has a softening point at ~~390~~350°C and the working point ~~450~~410°C. As for the sealing glass inside, what is used is a ~~low~~ high softening-point amorphous seal frit 19, which has the softening point at ~~350~~390°C and the working point ~~410~~450°C. A crystalline glass frit 15 has a softening point at 350°C and a crystallization peak temperature at 400°C for bonding between the exhaust pipe and the substrate. Those seal frits include filler materials.